

The Newport Mercury.

NEWPORT, SATURDAY, APRIL 20, 1844.

Established
A. D. 1758

The Newport Mercury
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY, BY
J. H. BARBER.
No. 133, Thames Street.

Terms—Two Dollars per annum.

Advertisements not exceeding a square inserted three weeks for \$1, and 17 cents for each subsequent insertion. All advertisements (except where an account is open) must be paid for previous to insertion.

No Paper discontinued (unless at the discretion of the Editor) until arrearages are paid.

Single papers six cents, to be had at the Office.

JOE PRINTING.

such as Hand Bills, Posting Bills, Circulars, Cards, Notifications, &c. &c., promptly executed at the usual prices.

STATIONERY, &c.

STEEL PENS ; Lead Pencils ; Slate Pencils ; Ink Stands ; Wafers ; Pen Holders ; Blue Ink ; Taylor's Black Ink, superior to any other ; Ink Powder ; Writing and Letter Paper, of the best quality ; Quills ; Pencil Leads ; Black Sand ; Wallets ; Account Books of various sizes ; Commercial Blanks ; Bill Paper, &c. &c. For sale at No. 133 Thames street, by
J. H. BARBER.

Those Laboring Under

sickness can at once relieve themselves from the thousand maladies that flesh is heir to if they will only follow the counsels of nature, and take the medicine which best assists her in her operations. That medicine is the Vegetable Life Medicines of Dr. Moffat. The wonderful and miraculous cures which his Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters have everywhere performed, place them before all other medicines ever offered to the public. Composed entirely of vegetable substances they overcome the disease without corrupting the blood or weakening and destroying the constitution. Their nature is such that when taken into the stomach they are digested like other food, and are distributed throughout the whole system, giving additional strength to the sound parts, and purifying and restoring the weak and diseased. They not only act as a purgative in cleansing the bowels of all impurities, but they open the pores of the whole body, assist and promote all the animal secretions, and give a healthy vigor to the whole system. This is not idle declamation uttered without truth and only for effect, but is fully corroborated by innumerable letters and certificates which daily pour in upon the proprietor of the Vegetable Life Pills, from thousands who are grateful for a recovery of their health—a recovery which all other remedies have failed to procure them, and which they despaired of ever receiving. It is thus fully proved that the operations of nature are simple, and that disease of all kinds may easily be eradicated if the right course is taken to effect their cure. That course, we repeat, is to use Dr. Moffat's Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters. The beneficial results they produce on the human system are apparent as soon as their use is commenced. A single box cannot be taken without giving a relief to the sufferer which will convince him of their efficacy. All who value their health, their time, and their money, will at least try the Life Medicines when attacked with sickness. Being composed entirely of vegetables no injury can possibly arise from such a trial, and once tried they will forever supersede the necessity of a physician's services, or a physician's exorbitant charges.

These Valuable Medicines are for sale at
R. J. TAYLOR'S
Medicine Store No. 145, Thames-street,
Newport, (R. I.)
April 1, 1843.

Court of Probate, Newport, April 1, 1844
Benjamin H. Tisdale, surviving Executor of the last will and testament of
WILLIAM ENNIS,
late of Newport, dec. presents his account on said estate for allowance.

It is ordered, that the same be received, and the consideration thereof be referred to a Court of Probate, to be held at the Town Hall in Newport, on the first Monday in May next, at 9 o'clock a. m. and that previous notice be given by publishing a copy of this order three several times in the *Newport Mercury*, for all persons interested to appear at said time and place and be heard. By Order,
B. B. HOWLAND, Probate Clerk.

WANTED—At all times, Rhode Island Corn, and other kinds of Grain in exchange for building materials. Apply at the Steam Planing & Grist Mill, in Bull st., or at our Lumber yard.
PECKHAM, BULL & CO.
July 1.—if.

TO LET
House No. 145 corner of Thames and Mary street. For particulars as to terms &c., apply to
R. J. TAYLOR.
Newport, March 9.

Court of Probate, holden by adjournment Newport, April 4th, 1844.

UPON the petition of David Melville, of the town and county of Newport, one of the heirs at law and distributees of Elizabeth N. Banister, late of Newport, widow dec. in behalf of himself and the other heirs and distributees of said Elizabeth N. Banister, praying this Court to pass a decree, that Joseph Joslen, Executor of the last will and testament of said Elizabeth N. Banister, pay over and distribute to the heirs at law of said Elizabeth N. Banister, or their legal representatives their several proportions of the personal estate of said Elizabeth N. Banister, according to law—granted by said Court of Probate, to be in the hands of said Joseph Joslen, Executor aforesaid, the same is read and received, and the consideration thereof referred to a Court of Probate to be held at the Town Hall in Newport, on the first Monday in May next, at 9 o'clock a. m. and that notice be given thereof by publishing the same three several times in the *Newport Mercury*, that all persons interested may appear at said time and place and be heard.
a true copy,
B. B. HOWLAND, Probate Clerk.

Court of Probate Newport, April 4th 1844.

AN application was made for an administrator to be appointed on the estate of
EDWARD THURSTON,
Eq. late of Newport dec.
It is Ordered, That the same be received, and the consideration thereof referred to a Court of Probate to be held at the Town Hall in Newport the 1st Monday in May next, at 9 o'clock A. M. and that previous notice be given by publishing a copy of this order three several times in the *Newport Mercury*, for all persons interested to appear at said time and place and be heard. A true Copy—Witness
B. B. HOWLAND Probate Clerk.

Court of Probate, Newport, April 1st, 1844.

WHEREAS an Instrument in writing purporting to be the last Will and Testament of
PELEG WEAVER,
late of Newport, Painter dec. was presented for Probate and for letters of administration on said estate with the will annexed, their being no person named in said will as Executor thereof.

It is ordered that the same be received, and the consideration thereof be referred to a Court of Probate to be held at the Town Hall in Newport, on the first Monday in May next, at 9 o'clock a. m. and that previous notice be given by publishing a copy of this order three successive weeks in the *Newport Mercury* for all persons interested to appear at said time and place and be heard.
B. B. HOWLAND, Probate Clerk

Court of Probate, Newport, April 1st, 1844.

AN application is made by William Batesman for an administrator to be appointed on the estate of
MARY SMITH,
late of Newport dec.
The same is received and referred for consideration to a Court of Probate, to be held at the Town Hall in Newport, the 1st Monday in May next, at 9 o'clock a. m. and notice ordered to be given thereof by publishing the same three times in the *Newport Mercury*, for all persons interested to appear at said time and place and be heard. By order,
B. B. HOWLAND, Probate Clerk.

PRINCE'S
LINNEAN BOTANIC
GARDEN and NURSERIES,
Flushing, near New York.

WM. R. PRINCE & CO.,
offer to the public the largest and finest assortment of
TREES & PLANTS
to be found in the Union, at reduced prices.

Catalogues describing the trees &c. may be obtained gratis of the Subscriber, who will receive and forward orders.
JEREMIAH GOODSPEED,
Agent for Newport.
March 9—6w.

At a Town Council holden Newport April 5th 1844.

ORDERED, that all persons who have applied to this Town Council for licenses to retail spirituous liquors are informed that by calling at the Clerks Office they can ascertain if license is granted to them, and those to whom license is granted must take out their license so granted on or before the 20th April inst., and all those not taken as aforesaid will be null and void, and that this notice be published in the *Newport Mercury*. By order,
B. B. HOWLAND, Council Clerk.

Administrator's Notice.

THE subscriber having been appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate of the town of Newport, Administrator with the Will annexed, on the estate of Joseph J. Robinson, late of Newport, dec. hereby requests all persons having demands against said estate to present them for settlement, and all indebted to make immediate payment to.
PETER P. REMINGTON, Adm'r.
with the Will Annexed.
Newport, April 6, 1844.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having been appointed administrator on the estate of Clarence Wilcox dec., requests all persons having claims upon, or who may be indebted to said estate, to call and liquidate the same without delay.
HENRY BULL.
Newport, April 6, 1842.

New Spring Goods.

April, 1844.

WM. C. COZZENS & CO.

HAVE now open and ready to show their customers the largest and most select variety of desirable articles that they have ever had—embracing every style of **Spring & Summer Goods**, which they feel confident they can afford to offer and sell as low as can be purchased, and on the most favorable and accommodating terms. Among their variety are—

Rich striped & figured brocade Silks ;
Three colored ombra Camelion do ;
Black and blue black Foul-de-soie ;
Rich Wide Silks ;
Black and blue-black Alpines ;
Mousseline de Laines,
in all their great variety ;
Scotch Ginghams, Tezans, Balzornes, &c. ;
Alpacas ;
Rich style new Ribbons ;
Fancy Cravats ;
Rice Broche, Cashmere, and every other kind of **SHAWLS** ;
Fancy cloth table and piano covers ;
Cotton and worsted table do ;
Extra white furniture dimit, 118 yd wide ;
Silk and cotton Vestings ;
Cassimeres, of all kinds ;
Broadcloths ;
Plain, plaid and figured Gambroons ;
Velvets, &c. for children's wear ; and many other suitable articles for the same purpose.

ALSO, in our **CARPET ROOM**, 3 ply and damask Venetian Carpets ;
Superfine Ingrain ditto ;
Extra fine and common Ingrain do ;
Striped Venetian stair do ;
Do do 78 wide do ;
very cheap for Floors ; A'so just right width and kinds for par carpets, 28 6d a yard ;
Oil Floor Cloths, all widths ;
Printed Bookings, wolen ;
Cotton Bookings, 2 yards wide ;
Tufted hearth Rugs ;
Prussels and Wilton hearth Rugs ;
4-4 and 5-4 colored straw Matting ;
4-4, 5-4 and 6-4 white do ;
Worsted Door Mats,
&c. &c. &c.

NOTICE

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the name of J. M. Cook & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent—all persons indebted to said firm will make immediate payment to Harvey Sessions, and all persons who have demands against said firm will present them to said Sessions, who is authorized to use the name of the late firm for the adjustment of all claims of the late firm.
HARVEY SESSIONS.
JAMES M. COOK.
Newport, April 13, 1844—3w.

Administrators Notice.

THE undersigned having been appointed by the Court of Probate of the Town of Newport, administrators on the estate of their father, Audley Clarke late of Newport, dec., hereby request all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment to either of them, and those having demands to present them for settlement.

**PELEG CLARKE, } Adm'rs.
WM. A. CLARKE, }
EDWARD CLARKE, }**
Newport, April 4th, 1844. 11.

SPRING FASHIONS.

JOSEPH M. HAMMETT,
TAILOR & DRAPEE,
No. 133 1-2
THAMES STREET,

WOULD respectfully inform his friends and the Clothes wearing community in general, that he has opened the Spring campaign, with a full and fashionable assortment of goods, consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Stocks, Gloves, Suspenders,
and almost every article for Gentlemen's wear.

He is now prepared to manufacture on the most reasonable terms, every description of **Fashionable Clothing**, at short notice.—If you want good bargains try J. M. Hammett, No. 133 1-2 Thames st., (directly under the *Mercury Office*) and you will never regret it, but it will induce you to call again.

CUTTING particularly attended to.
STRANGERS visiting the town who are in want of Clothing, will find it to their advantage to call as above.
Newport, April 6.

FINAL TAX NOTICE.
1843.

ALL persons subject to Taxation, who have not paid their taxes, are requested to call at the Collector's Office and settle their taxes on or before April 20th.
J. GOODSPEED, Collector.
March 30, 1844.

NEW and FASHIONABLE GOODS.

E. W. LAWTON & SON,

HAVE received during the past week, a large supply of **NEW SEASONABLE GOODS**, from New York, to which further additions will be made on the arrival of the steamer, including
50 pieces of **CARPETING** ;
40 pieces of Floor Matting ;
Hearth Rugs ;
Painted Floor Cloths, &c. &c.
Their assortment of **STAPLE and FANCY ARTICLES**, is now such that they confidently believe will meet the approbation and supply the wants of every class of purchasers.
[April 13.]

CHEAP !

A LARGE LOT

of very cheap

Shawls,

at H. SESSIONS',

April 13.

Carpetings.

50 pieces superfine and common Ingrain

Carpeting ;

40 pieces straw Matting, 30 do hearth Rugs ;

Painted Floor Cloths ;

Cotton and Lint Carpetings,

Received by

E. W. LAWTON & SON.

April 13, 1844.

Great Bargains.

OF

Dry Goods,

AT

H. SESSIONS'

Among which are Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Vestings and every variety of articles for gentlemen's wear, also a remarkable large assortment of prints from 6 cents to 25. Shawls very cheap, hose of every description, alpaca, de laines, taisans, chusans, ginghams, gloves, muslins, lawns, and almost everything that can be called for.
N. B. A few pieces of *List Carpeting* at a very low price.
March 30.

At the Sign of the "Good Samaritan,"

NO 92 Thames Street.

JUST RECEIVED

From Boston in addition to the former Stock of

Medicine Dye Stuffs and

Perfumery,

Extract of Rose,

Do do Orange,

Do do Honey,

Do do Burgamot,

Do do Myrtle,

Do do Magnolia,

Do do Woodbine,

Milk of Roses. Balm of Columbia.

Macassar, Buffalo, Bears, & Anique

Oil, for the hair.

French Lotion for chapped hands.

Cold Cream and Lip Salve,

German, French & American Cologne,

Sir James Murry's Fluid Magnesia,

Henry's Calcined Magnesia,

English, Winsor, and other soaps,

Edes, Kidders, & Paysons Indelible

Ink.

ALSO, Medicine Chests, for Families,

or Vessels, and a general assortment of

Medicine, warranted of the first quality.—

For sale as above.

CHARLES COTTON.

Newport Oct. 15. 1842.

FOR SALE or to LET.

THE large three story brick Dwelling

House, situated at the corner of Thames &

Dennison st's, well known as the late

residence of Samuel Whitehorse, dec. ;

the lot measures 69 1-2 feet on Thames

and 234 feet on Dennison street. The

terms will be made known on application to

R. P. LEE, Assignee.

Newport, March 2, 1844.

Select Tales

AUNT NANCY.

BY MRS. C. H. BUTLER.

I have a little story to tell.

Just where one of those quiet, shady lanes emerge into the broad open meadow, stands a little grove of horse-chestnuts, locusts, snow balls, and lilacs ; and if you put aside the branches, you will see a little brown house reposing in the centre like a partridge on its nest. In this quiet little cot lives an elderly maiden known throughout our villages as "Aunt Nancy." As you peep through the branches of the tall white lilac, (should it be in the morning,) you will probably see Aunt Nancy weeding among the beet and onion beds, or looking with a pleased eye upon the clusters of "china pinks," "jump-up-johnnies," and "nonpareils," which border the walk through the centre of this little garden plot. Or—should it be in the evening, you will find her with her clean muslin cap and spectacles, her snowy kerchief pinned over her bosom and her neat gingham dress, sitting by the window.—Before her is placed a small round table or stand, on which the Bible lies open and you will perceive that the eyes and thoughts of good Aunt Nancy are deeply engrossed in the sacred page she is studying.

The history of Aunt Nancy is this :

She was born in the same house where she is now sitting of pious industrious parents, but while yet a very little girl, misfortune came suddenly upon her father and he was forced to mortgage the homestead on which they lived. Sickness soon after fell upon him ; vainly he labored to redeem his birthright ; it was swept from him, and at length, broken hearted, the poor man died. For a time his widow and only child struggled on in poverty and wretchedness, but the widow too soon followed her husband to the grave, and poor little Nancy was left friendless and forlorn in the world. A kind neighbor received the orphan child into her family, and as soon as she was old enough she was put out to service.—Little Nancy was a gentle and mournful child, for she had known but sorrow and dependence. One bright ray alone illumined the dark memory of the past—her earliest days of childhood. To these, her thoughts ever recurred ; and often would the poor child be found at nightfall, when her tasks for the day were ended, gliding like a shadow under the old stone wall or sitting with her pale face resting on her hand, at the foot of the large buton ball which shadowed the little brook gurgling past her father's door, the door around which when a happy little thing she had so merily sported, catching the butterflies in the clover, or listening to the birds which no where ever sung so sweetly.

As Nancy grew older, one all absorbing thought by degrees took possession of her mind. It was a strange idea for one so young, so poor, and so friendless ; for it was to redeem with her own hands, that cherished spot—the home—from which poverty had driven forth her dear parents.

When she was about fourteen, a lady who had been passing a few weeks in our village, by chance, met with the orphan child, and being pleased with her appearance, and with the good character which all the villagers gave her, engaged her to attend upon herself and child. And now the strange dream of Nancy seemed to brighten, and cheerfully she accompanied her new mistress to New York. But the lady did not prove as kind to the forlorn girl as she promised. The gentleness of Nancy, her patient uncomplaining disposition, were admirably well calculated for the ill nature and irritable temperament of her mistress. She could vent all her spleen upon the pale heart-stricken girl, who never allowed herself to murmur at such injustice. One day Mrs. — had been unusually severe. Nancy had used every exertion to please, but in vain, and in tears she retired to her wretched bed. She closed not her eyes all night, but lay revolving in her mind the misery of her situation ; but even then and amid all her grief, gleamed afar off the old homestead, and still the little hope that there she might yet repose, almost overpowered the sadness of her present lot.

Her plans were formed, and at first she determined to leave her cruel mistress ; but where should she go ?—God who suffereth not a sparrow to fall to the ground unheeded, will help thee, poor child. As soon as it was night, Nancy stole softly down stairs, and out of the house. She passed rapidly through many streets, only stopping now and then, as she went along, to read the signs. At length she stopped before the door of a large three story house, designated by a shining brass plate, as a "boarding school for young ladies." After some hesitation she ascended the steps, rang the bell, and

in a trembling voice, requested to see the principal of the establishment. She was shown into a little basement room, and not very pleasantly ordered by the servant to wait. After some time, the lady of the house entered the room, and struck with the pallid countenance of Nancy spoke very kindly to her. Thus encouraged the poor girl, while the tears streamed from her eyes, related her pitiful tale, to which the lady listened apparently with much interest.

"But why did you come to me my poor child ?" she asked.

"Oh, madam, that I might learn. O, if you will be so good as to receive me, I will work for you night and day, only let me learn a little, a very little in your leisure hours."

The school mistress was kind and benevolent in her feelings, with moreover, a little spice of romance. She smiled at the earnestness of the child, and replied :

"Well, I think I may trust your looks that you are not deceiving me ; it is a strange story you tell me, and your request is still more strange ; many would think me very rash to receive one who comes to me in the manner you do ;" (here her romance spoke a word in favor of the poor suppliant, and after a few moments of apparently pleased thought, she added)—"Yes, I will take you, but not as a servant, I will place you in my school, and if you make that progress which I think you will, (that is, if you are sincere in what you ask,) you will soon be able to assist me in teaching the smaller scholars."

What language could express the astonishment of the orphan, as she listened to the words of the kind hearted lady.—She could make no reply, but with one passionate burst of tears, falling on her knees, she pressed the hand of her benefactress again and again to her lips.—True to her word, Mrs. Halsey, for such was the name of the kind lady, after first procuring a suitable wardrobe for her protegee, introduced her into her school, where she soon became a general favorite. A new existence seemed open before her, while ever nearer and nearer appeared to wave the branches which shadowed her childhood's home. With her whole heart and soul did she idolize the kind and benevolent lady, whom the hand of God had sent to her relief, and day and night, did she unceasingly pursue her studies. In less time than Mrs. Halsey could have thought possible, the grateful girl was able to relieve her from many of the more arduous duties of the schoolroom ; but what will not industry and perseverance accomplish.

In this manner some years passed away, and it is needless to say, never had Mrs. Halsey reason to regret either the promptings of her benevolence or her romance.

When Nancy had reached her twentieth year, a wealthy family, about to return to their residence in South Carolina, advertised for a governess ; and having unfolded the long cherished wish of her heart, Nancy entreated Mrs. Halsey that she might offer herself for the situation. Although truly sorry to part with the amiable girl, Mrs. Halsey could not refuse her request, and accompanied her to the lodgings of Mrs. L.—(the Southern lady,) who gladly received into her family one who came recommended from so respectable a source. And now for the next six years did Nancy fulfil the office of governess to a family of spoiled, unruly children. Mrs. L.—being one of those foolish mothers who appear to think their internal love can in no way be better exemplified than by the most absurd indulgence, and thus Nancy found her exertions oftentimes rendered nearly useless, by the constant interference of the ill-judging mother. The salary which she received was by no means adequate to her labors, yet still she knew that, by perseverance, she should in time gain sufficient to accomplish her darling project. Unfortunately, she had suffered her funds to remain in the hands of Mr. L.—, who, becoming unfortunate in business, poor Nancy found herself stripped at once of all her hard earnings, with barely sufficient money to defray her expenses to New York, where she was again gladly welcomed by Mrs. Halsey.

Finding herself getting too old to continue her school, she gave up the charge of her establishment, almost entirely to Nancy ; and as she insisted that her protegee should also share with the profits, the latter, in the course of a year or two found herself in possession of that sum for the attainment of which her whole life had been spent. But the good old lady now fell dangerously ill, and nothing could have tempted the grateful girl to leave her benefactress at a time when she might best be able to evince her gratitude. She wrote, however, immediately to a lawyer of our village, stating her views ; and in a few months, the wild dream of the lone orphan was realized. Yet, she had redeemed the hallowed home of her dear parents, and as the "heart thirsteth for the water brooks," even so did Nancy pine to flee to that loved spot ; yet to

leave her kind benefactress was impossible.

The school was given up. Mrs. Haley retired to a smaller house, where, for several years, the poor invalid was attended with all the devotion and affection of a child by Nancy, but at length death released the wretched sufferer, and she was now free to return to her native village.

O, how happy she was when she found herself once more in that blessed retreat—the basis to which her eyes had ever turned with the longings of the wandering Arab for the “diamond of the desert.”—How grateful did she feel to her Heavenly Father who had watched over her unprotected childhood and thus enabled her to fulfill the only desire her heart had ever known, and above all, that he had so bound her to himself in his divine love, that she was now enabled to kneel down in the same spot where she remembered to have seen her mother kneel, and there pour out her soul in love and gratitude.

Dear aunt Nancy, every one rejoiced when she came among us!

She was then more than forty years of age; her constitution greatly impaired by her residence in the south and by her unremitting attention to the sick bed of her benefactress; yet no sooner was she settled in her cottage, than remembering the sorrows of her own early life, she sought out several little girls who like herself, had been bereft of father or mother. She not only charged herself with their education, but with all their expenses; and as soon as they were old enough, they were allowed to choose such trades as best suited their tastes, and were apprenticed accordingly. Thus “Aunt Nancy” continued to do for many years, but she now lives entirely alone.—She has seen the snow of sixty winters; her health is feeble, and in all probability a few more years will close her earthly career.

President's Message on the Rhode Island Question.

To the House of Representatives:

In compliance with a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 23d March last, requesting the President to lay before the House—

“The authority and true copies of all requests and applications upon which he deemed it his duty to interfere with the naval and military forces of the United States, on the occasion of the recent attempt of the people of Rhode Island to establish a free Constitution in place of the old Charter Government of that State; also, copies of the instructions to, and statements of, the Charter Commissioners sent to him by the then existing authorities of the State of Rhode Island; also, copies of the correspondence between the Executive of the United States and the Charter Government of the State of Rhode Island, and all the papers and documents connected with the same; also, copies of the correspondence, if any, between the heads of Departments, and said Charter Government, or any person or persons, connected with said Government and of any accompanying papers and documents; also, copies of all orders issued by the Executive of the United States, or any of the Departments, to military officers for the movements or employment of troops to or in Rhode Island; also, copies of all orders to naval officers to prepare steam or other vessels of the United States for service in the waters of Rhode Island; also, copies of all orders to officers of revenue cutters for the same service; also, copies of any instructions borne by the Secretary of War to Rhode Island on his visit in 1842, to review the troops of the Charter Government; also, copies of any order or orders to any officer or officers of the Army or Navy to report themselves to the Charter Government; and that he be requested to lay before this House copies of any other papers or documents in the possession of the Executive, connected with this subject, not above specially enumerated.”—

I have to inform the House that the Executive did not deem it his “duty to interfere with the naval and military forces of the United States,” in the late disturbances in Rhode Island; that no orders were issued by the Executive, or any of the Departments, to military officers, for the movement or employment of troops to or in Rhode Island, other than those accompanying this message, and which contemplated the strengthening of the garrison at Fort Adams, which, considering the extent of the agitation in Rhode Island, was estimated necessary and judicious; that no orders were issued to naval officers, to prepare steam or other vessels of the United States for service in the waters of Rhode Island; that no orders were issued “to the officers of the Revenue Cutters for said service,” that no instructions were borne by the Secretary of War to Rhode Island, on his visit in 1842, to review the troops of the Charter Government; and that no orders were given to any officer of the Army or Navy to report themselves to the Charter Government. “Requests and applications” were made to the Executive to fulfill the guarantees of the constitution, which impose on the Federal Government the obligation to protect and defend each State of the Union against “domestic violence and foreign invasion”; but the Executive was at no time convinced that the *casus federis* had arisen which required the interposition of the military or naval power in the controversy which unhappily existed between the people of Rhode Island.

I was in no manner prevented from so interfering, by the inquiry whether Rhode Island existed as an independent State of the Union, under a charter granted at an early period by the Crown of Great Britain, or not. It was enough for the Executive to know that she was recognized as a sovereign State by Great Britain, by the treaty of 1783; that at a later day she had, in common with her sister States, poured out her blood, and freely expended her treasure in the war of the revolution; that she was a party to the Articles of Confederation; that at an after day she adopted the constitution of the United States, as a free, independent and republican State; and that in that character she has always possessed her full quota of Representatives in the Senate and House of Representatives, and, up to a recent day, she has conducted all her domestic affairs and fulfilled all her obligations as a member of

the Union, in peace and war, under her charter Government, as it is denominated by the resolution of the House of the 23d of March.

I must be permitted to disclaim, entirely and unqualifiedly, the right, on the part of the Executive, to make any real or supposed defects, existing in any State Constitution or form of Government, the pretext for a failure to enforce the laws or the guarantees of the Constitution of the United States, in reference to any such State. I utterly repudiate the idea, in terms as emphatic as I can employ, that those laws are not to be enforced, or guarantees complied with, because the President may believe that the right of suffrage, or any other great popular right, is either too restricted or too broadly enlarged. I also, with equal strength, resist the idea that it falls within the Executive competency to decide in controversies of the nature of that which existed in Rhode Island, on which side the majority of the People may be, or as to the extent of the rights of a mere numerical majority. For the Executive to assume such a power, would be to assume a power of the most dangerous character. Under such assumptions, the States of this Union would have no security for peace or tranquility, but might be converted into the mere instruments of Executive will. Actuated by selfish purposes, he might become the great Agitator, fomenting assaults upon the State constitutions, and declaring the majority of to-day to be the minority of to-morrow; and the minority, in its turn, before whose decrees the established order of things in the State should be subverted. Revolution, civil commotion and bloodshed would be the inevitable consequences. The provision in the constitution, intended for the security of the States, would thus be turned into the instrument of their destruction. The President would become, in fact, the great Constitution-Marker for the States, and all power would be vested in his hands.

When, therefore, the Governor of Rhode Island, by his letter of the 4th April, 1842, made a requisition upon the Executive for aid to put down the late disturbances, I had no hesitation in recognising the obligations of the Executive to furnish such aid, upon the occurrence of the contingency provided for by the Constitution and laws. My letter of the 11th April, in reply to the Governor's letter of the 4th, is herewith communicated, together with all the correspondence which passed at a subsequent day, and the letters and documents mentioned in the schedule herewith annexed. From the correspondence between the Executive of the United States and that of Rhode Island, it will not escape observation that while I regarded it as my duty to announce the principles by which I should govern myself in the contingency of an armed interposition on the part of this government being necessary to uphold the rights of the State of Rhode Island, and to preserve its domestic peace, yet that the strong hope would be indulged in and expressed, that all the difficulties would disappear before an enlightened policy of conciliation and compromise. In that spirit I addressed to Governor King the letter of the 7th May, 1842, marked private and confidential, and received his reply of the 12th of May, the same year.

The desire of the Executive was, from the beginning, to bring the dispute to a termination without the interposition of the military power of the United States; and it will continue to be a subject of self-congratulation that this testing object of policy was finally accomplished. The Executive resisted all entreaties, however urgent, to depart from this line of conduct. Information from private sources had led the Executive to conclude that little else was designed by Mr. Dorr and his adherents than mere menace, with a view to intimidation; nor was this opinion in any degree shaken until the 22d June, 1842, when it was strongly represented from reliable sources, as will be seen by reference to the documents herewith communicated, that preparations were making by Mr. Dorr, with a large force in arms, to invade the State, which force had recruited in the neighboring States, and was already preceded by the collection of military stores at one or two points. This was a state of things to which the Executive could not be indifferent. Mr. Dorr speedily afterwards took up his headquarters at Chepachet, and assumed the command of what was reported to be a large force, drawn chiefly from voluntary enlistments made in neighboring States.

The Executive could with difficulty bring itself to realize the fact that the citizens of other States had forgotten their duty to themselves and the Constitution of the United States, and entered into the highly reprehensible and indefensible course of interfering so far in the concerns of a sister State, as to have entered into plans of invasion, conquest and revolution; but the Executive felt it to be his duty to look minutely into the matter, and therefore the Secretary of War was despatched to Rhode Island with instructions, a copy of which are herewith transmitted, and was authorized, should a requisition be made upon the Executive, by the Government of Rhode Island, in pursuance of law, and the invaders should not abandon their purpose, to call upon the Governors of Massachusetts and Connecticut for a sufficient number of militia once to crush the invasion and to interpose such of the regular troops as could be spared from Fort Adams for the defence of the city of Providence, in the event of its being attacked, as was strongly represented to be in contemplation. Happily, there was no necessity for either issuing the proclamation or requisition, or for removing the troops from Fort Adams, where they had been properly stationed.

Chepachet was evacuated and Dorr's troops dispersed, without the necessity of the interposition of any military force by this government; thus confirming me in my early impressions that nothing more had been designed from the first, by those associated with Mr. Dorr, than to excite the fear and apprehension, and thereby obtain concessions from the constituted authorities, which might be claimed as a triumph over the existing government.

With the dispersion of Mr. Dorr's troops ended all difficulties. A convention was shortly afterwards called, by due course of law, to amend the fundamental law, and a new Constitution, based on more liberal principles than that abrogated, was proposed and adopted by the people. Thus the great American experiment of change in Government, under the influence of opinion, and not of force, has been again crowned with success, and the State and people of Rhode Island repose in safety under institutions of their own adoption, untroubled by any future prospect of necessary change, and secure against domestic violence or invasion from abroad. I congratulate the country upon so happy a termination of a condition of things which seemed at one time seriously to threaten

the public peace. It may justly be regarded as worthy of the age, and of the country in which we live. JOHN TYLER. Washington, April 8, 1843.

Twenty-Eighth Congress. FIRST SESSION.

THURSDAY, April 11, 1844.

On motion of Mr. Foster, the Senate then took up the bill for establishing a navy yard and depot at Memphis, Tennessee.

Mr. Jarnagin advocated the bill, at some length, and contrasted the advantages of Memphis with those of other places on the Mississippi river, especially with Natchez, which the Mississippi Senators are instructed to vote for only in preference to Memphis.

Mr. Bayard next addressed the Senate at considerable length in favor of the bill. The discussion was continued by Messrs. Breeze, Walker and others, until the time of closing.

HOUSE.—After a good deal of irregular conversation in regard to the order of business, Mr. Tibbatts, of Kentucky, offered a resolution, providing that all debate on the bill making appropriations for certain Rivers and Harbors, in the East, and South, should cease, in Committee of the Whole, to-day, at 2 o'clock. He moved to suspend the rules for the purpose of having the resolution acted on. They were suspended, and the previous question was called on the resolution.—The main question was then ordered to be put, by the following vote—ayes 115, noes 43.

The resolution was then adopted. Mr. Tibbatts, of Kentucky, moved that the rules be suspended, and that the House go into Committee of the Whole. The motion was agreed to, and Mr. Davis, of Indiana, took the Chair. The Committee took up the bill making appropriations in favor of certain harbors and rivers, principally in the States on the Eastern coast. A long discussion took place in reference to an amendment to the bill, appropriating \$50,000 for a harbor at White Hall, on Lake Champlain. During the discussion much sectional feeling was displayed by different members, and some warm personal altercations occurred. When the hour of two arrived the discussion ended. The above amendment was then adopted—ayes 76, noes 73.

A motion to strike out of the Bill an appropriation of \$50,000 for the Hudson River, was negatived. Ayes 41, Noes 62.

A variety of amendments were offered, some of which were adopted, and others rejected. The Committee then rose, and the bill as amended was reported to the House.

FRIDAY, April 12, 1844.

SENATE.—Mr. Tappan called up a resolution, sometime since offered, by him, directing the Secretary of the Navy to furnish copies of the proceedings in the Court of Inquiry and Court Martial, in the case of Commander Mackenzie, and copies of all correspondence on file in the Department, in connection with the case. The resolution, on division, was rejected.

The Senate then passed the bill to establish a navy yard at Memphis, by a vote of 31 to 11.

Mr. Choate made brilliant argument upon the Tariff, which was listened to with delight, by a crowded chamber.—Mr. C. yielded, from physical exhaustion, without concluding.

The Senate took a short executive session, and adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE.—Mr. Phoenix, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill establishing the warehouse system. Referred to the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Parmenter moved that the rules be suspended, and that the House resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole, for the purpose of taking up the bill, No. 188, making appropriations of certain moneys in the Treasury for the Naval service.—Mr. P. sent to the Clerk's desk to be read, a communication from the Secretary of the Navy, stating the importance of the passage of the bill. The motion to go into Committee was agreed to and Mr. Winthrop took the Chair. The bill referred to was then taken up, which appropriates \$116,000 out of the proceeds of the sale of certain naval stores, to the object above stated. The bill was then adopted by the Committee, and was reported to the House, where it was passed.

The House proceeded to the consideration of private bills, and were thus engaged up to the usual hour of closing.

SATURDAY, April 13, 1844.

SENATE.—There was no session of the Senate to-day. The body adjourned over on Friday to Monday next, for the purpose of accelerating business in the Committee rooms.

(Dr. Jacob Martin, former Editor of the Spectator, and said to be a very worthy man, has been nominated as Secretary of Legation to France.)

HOUSE.—Mr. Sammers, of Virginia, offered a resolution, calling for the correspondence with Com. Perry, commanding on the Coast of Africa, in relation to the Colonial settlements on that Coast.—Adopted.

Mr. McKay moved that the rules be suspended, and that the House resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole, for the purpose of taking up the Army Appropriation Bill.

Mr. Vance said that the private calendar had not been disposed of, and as this was one of the days devoted to business

of that nature, he wished the private bills not to be passed over.

The yeas and nays were ordered on Mr. McKay's motion, and the rules were suspended. Ayes 90, Noes 57.

The House then took up the Army bill, and an amendment offered by Mr. McKay to reduce the aggregate pay of the officers of the Army from \$1,500,000 to \$1,200,000, gave rise to considerable debate. The object of this amendment was to make the appropriation bill conform to the retrenchment bill heretofore passed, by which the salaries of the officers are materially reduced. Messrs. Hale, McKay, McDowell, and others, supported the amendment, and Mr. White and others opposed it.

The discussion gradually partook of a party character, until almost every subject connected with the politics of the day was logged in. Without taking a vote the Committee rose and reported progress. The House then adjourned.

MONDAY, April 15, 1844.

SENATE.—The usual quantity of memorials from Pennsylvania in opposition to any change in the tariff were presented. Mr. Choate presented a memorial of the master tailors of Boston also against the modification of the tariff. The presiding officer submitted a letter from Hon. W. R. King resigning his seat in the senate, which he has held for 27 years. The reports from committees were all upon private memorials. Mr. McDuffie's bill was then taken up, and Mr. Choate is now on the floor strongly opposing it.

HOUSE.—Mr. Burke submitted a resolution calling for additional information in relation to Isaac Hill's contracts with the post office department. Mr. Cave Johnson moved a call of the House, which was ordered, and 173 members answered to their names. The absentees were then called, and a good deal of merriment was provoked at a number of the excuses offered for the absence, some of whom were in the ladies' gallery, and could not get in, as all the doors were fastened. After a couple of hours were consumed in this manner a motion was made to suspend further proceedings, which was carried—ayes 107, noes 64. Mr. Cave Johnson submitted a resolution that all debate on the army bill shall cease in two hours after it is again taken up in committee of the whole. This resolution was agreed to. Mr. McKay then submitted a resolution that the House resolve itself into the committee of the whole, with the view of taking up the bill for the modification of the tariff. With this understanding the vote was taken, and resulted—ayes 84, noes 94.

The vote is generally considered as decisive of the tariff question for the present session. The House then went into committee of the whole and took up the bill making appropriations for the pay and wages of the Army. Mr. Morse was entitled to the floor, and having made a speech discussing the merits of Mr. Van Buren's administration, and his claims to the presidency, he was followed by his colleague, Mr. Hamlin, who attacked the principles and measures of the whig party.

TUESDAY, April 16, 1844.

The bill to reduce the rates of postage to limit the use and correct the abuse of the franking privilege, and for the prevention of frauds on the revenues of the Post Office Department, was taken up for consideration. The amendment proposed by Mr. Woodbury, the effect of which is to make the postage on letters for every additional quarter of an ounce, over the half ounce chargeable with single postage, half as much more as single postage, instead of double as much more as provided by the bill, was, after debate, agreed to by a vote of 17 to 15.

Before disposing of the pending amendment, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. Cranston presented the Protest and Declaration of the State of Rhode Island against the unauthorized interference of Congress in the internal affairs of the State. The resolutions were laid on the table and ordered to be printed. Mr. Burke moved a reconsideration of the motion to print in order to obtain an opportunity to speak. The question was debated, first upon the point of order, and afterwards upon the subject at issue. Subsequently, it was found that the resolutions of censure passed by the Legislature were appended to the Protest, again carried 147 to 20.

Mr. Burke of N. H., then asked leave to present a protest from the minority, against the action of the Legislature; and leave being granted, moved to refer and print this also. Carried, 96 to 75.

The rest of the session was given to the army appropriation bill, which was read a third time and passed.

In the course of the day a motion to suspend the rules, and take up the bill appointing a uniform time for the Presidential election, failed for want of two thirds; the vote being 71 to 65.

WEDNESDAY, April 17, 1844.

In the Senate, the morning hour was occupied in the presentation of memorials and petitions.

In the House, Mr. McKay presented a bill for the support of the Post Office Department for the fiscal year; also, a bill from the Senate, with amendments, which were appropriately referred.

Mr. Collamer offered a resolution for the printing of 10,000 extra copies of the report of the Committee of Manufactures, upon which a debate arose of an explanatory character, in which Messrs. Collamer, C. J. Ingersoll, White and Waller took part. The Speaker then

decided that, under the rules, the resolution would have to go over, because it was for the printing of extra numbers.

Mr. Vance reported a Senate bill in relation to the northern boundary line of Ohio and Wisconsin. Mr. Parmenter, from the committee on Naval Affairs, asked to be discharged from the further consideration of a memorial in relation to a dry dock in Florida, and other subjects, which were agreed to. Mr. Barringer, from the same committee, made an adverse report, which was laid upon the table. Mr. C. J. Ingersoll reported a bill in relation to French spoliation prior to 1800. Mr. Dromgoole called for the reading of the bill; and it was read by the clerk, and referred to the committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. White presented a bill for the settlement of the claim of Richard W. Meade; which was appropriately referred. Mr. Dodge, of Iowa, offered a resolution, calling upon the President for the reasons why the sum of \$4,000, which had been appropriated by an act of Congress, had not been paid to Jeremiah Smith; which was agreed to. Various other reports, of minor importance, were presented and appropriately referred.—The House then took up the Harbor bill, and Mr. Douglass, of Illinois, advocated its passage, and opposed the views of those who were opposed to its passage.

Late Foreign Intelligence.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The packet ship Sheridan arrived at New York, bringing advices from Liverpool to the 14th March. By this arrival we gather the following items of foreign news:

Parliament.—On the 11th, in the House of Lords, the Earl of Radnor introduced a petition in favor of Free Trade, which led to a debate in which the Duke of Wellington participated. The petition was ordered to lie on the table.

In the Commons, Mr. O'Connell gave notice of his intention to ask leave to introduce a bill to define the law of conspiracy.

On the 12th, in the Commons, Mr. Cobden brought up the subject of the Corn Laws, in the shape of a motion for a Committee to inquire into the effects of protective duties on agricultural tenants and laborers. After a long debate the motion was negatived, 224 to 133.

Sir Henry Hallford, the Queen's physician, is dead.

The Island of Madeira.—Great indignation is expressed in the English papers at the arbitrary and tyrannical course of the Portuguese Government in this beautiful island. For the purpose of suppressing all manifestations of popular feeling, the press has been suppressed, the only press in the island, and other measures equally odious have been adopted.

The new Royal Exchange, London, will open on the 1st of June.

Queen Donna Maria of Portugal, has knighted Donizetti, for dedicating his opera of Don Sebastian to her.

Prince Albert was going to the Continent, to visit his afflicted relatives at Cobourg.

The Stamford Mercury has just completed its 149th volume. It is one of the oldest papers in Great Britain.

A letter from Adrianople in the Augsburg Gazette states that a sudden thaw has caused a great inundation, which had destroyed three thousand houses in that city, and carried away large quantities of goods. The loss was estimated at three million piastres.

Doprez, the renowned French tenor, had been rupturedly received in London.

Devastating Storm in Scotland.—On the 9th March a tremendous hurricane visited the city of Glasgow and its neighborhood. Many houses were unroofed or otherwise damaged, and several persons narrowly escaped destruction. At Paisley the storm was equally severe, and a high chimney of the extensive shawl manufactory of Messrs Robert McArthur & Co was blown over and fell through the roof, among the people at work, killing one woman outright, and wounding several others. The chimney was 130 feet high.

The Queen was in good health, and held a levee at Buckingham Palace on the 13th, which was attended with great state and magnificence.

Large meetings continued to be held in the Manufacturing Districts, and the distresses of the poor and laboring classes were without mitigation.

The Manchester Royal Institution had offered the Honorary Professorship of Poetry to Charles Swain, Esq. author of “Feathers from my own Wings,” &c.

Cotton had declined 1-8d on the common and middling qualities, but a brisk business had been transacted. In flour the tendency was downward.

The Hibernia arrived at Liverpool on the day that the Sheridan sailed.

The papers are unusually barren of interest, and with the exception of the news from India by the Overland Mail, there is no intelligence of any sort of importance. The British have had two desperate battles with the Scindians, and have beaten them in both instances, and have made important additions to their already overgrown empire in India.

A grand entertainment had been given to O'Connell at Birmingham, and on the evening of the 12th of March, the grand dinner to the great Agitator took place at Covent Garden Theatre. This affair appears to have gone off with great eclat, the company being very numerous, very noisy, and very enthusiastic.

Tremendous Explosion at Norwich, Ct. and Probable Loss of Lives.—Between 3 and 4 o'clock, on Saturday afternoon, the citizens of Norwich were thrown into consternation by a tremendous concussion which shook their buildings with great violence, and occasioned considerable damage in the destruction of crockery and window glass. Attributing it to the explosion of powder stored in a building erected for that purpose about three-quarters of a mile from the town, many persons repaired thither to ascertain the cause & consequences of the catastrophe. They found the house, which had contained between eighty and a hundred kegs of powder, a mass of ruins. In its vicinity were the bodies of four boys; and though life was not extinct, they had been stunned into a state of insensibility, and were incapable of rendering any account of the disaster. Two of them at least, are probably fatally injured, and it is doubtful whether more than one of the four can survive. It is probable that playing with powder in the neighborhood they communicated fire accidentally to the contents of the building.

The Impeachment Case at New Orleans.—The Court have found Judge Elliott guilty of the four articles of impeachment preferred against him—the majority being of two of the articles 10 yeas and 4 nays, and on the other two 11 yeas and 3 nays. They then unanimously resolved, that Judge Elliott be forthwith removed from his office, and that it be considered vacant from this, the 6th day of April.

We may add, that they also unanimously resolved, that this verdict should not, nor was it meant, to affect the legality or validity of the certificates of naturalization issued by Judge Elliott; and further, that six days time be given for those who dissented from the majority to enter their protest in writing.

We have watched the trial with some degree of interest, and our opinion is that the verdict of the High Court of Impeachment is a most righteous judgment, and the Senate of Louisiana, in rendering it, showed, as we said of them on a former occasion, that they are “fearless of power, and beyond corruption.” Picayune.

Outrage and Death.

Three men are in jail at Schenectady on a charge of causing the death of a woman named Jane Gillespie of Oswego, on the 23d ult. The Reflector says, they took the woman from a wagon and compelled her to follow them to this city, on foot thro' the mud. Arrived here, they took her to an unoccupied house in Governor's Lane, near the river, where they remained all night, violating and otherwise abusing her. On the morning of the 23d, at about 7 o'clock, screams of distress were heard to issue from the house—and those who arrived there witnessed an awful spectacle—the woman lying on the floor, her clothing entirely burnt from her, and she literally roasted alive! She was immediately taken to the almshouse, where she was properly cared for, and she lingered till the next morning in great agony, when she expired.

Albany Daily Advertiser.

Post on Lake Superior.—We are indebted to a gentleman of the Army for some particulars connected with the new military post on Lake Superior. Companies A. and B. of the 5th Infantry, have been selected for this service, and will probably leave for their destination about the 15th of May. The command will comprise about 100 men. The following is a list of the officers:

Capt. Clary, Assistant Quarter Master, commanding; 1st Lt. Ruggles, Assistant Com. of subsistence; 1st Lieutenant Stevenson, Company B.—2d Lieutenant Geisse, Company B.—2d Lieutenant Brooke, Company A.—Bvt. 2d Lieutenant Howe, Company B. Assistant Surgeon Isaacs will probably accompany the command.

Gen. Brooke, we understand, is at the head of the commission to select the site of the new post.—Detroit Daily Advertiser.

Indian and Buffaloes.—On Wednesday afternoon last, a deputation comprising nine Osage Indian chiefs from Missouri, and a half breed Mexican, accompanied by Judge Dade and a number of Western gentlemen, arrived in the cars from Cumberland and put up at Three Tuns Tavern, West Pratt street. The Indians are said to be of the noblest specimen of their tribe, some of them being over six feet in height.

The buffaloes mentioned by us some weeks ago as coming from Missouri, were brought on by the above party and left at Sykesville, to graze for a few days after which they will be driven into Baltimore and exhibited. There are twelve of these animals. It is designed by the proprietors to get up a grand “buffalo hunt” during the Convention times. Baltimore Patriot.

Thos. L. Gray, Esq. of De Soto, had a valuable young negro woman burnt to death a few days ago, by her clothes taking fire whilst at work in the field.—This, we understand, is the seventh or eighth case of the kind that has occurred in that county within a few weeks. Memphis Eagle March 4th.

The Miramichi Gleaner gives an account of a loathsome disease resembling leprosy, which has broken out in Neguac, Trecadie and Tabisis tac. The legislature appropriated \$500 for the purpose of making an attempt to arrest its progress.

State Elections.

VIRGINIA.—The election in Virginia for members of the State Legislature, and for two members of Congress in the District represented by Mr. Wise and Mr. Gilmer, will be held on Monday, 25th inst.—The Democrats have both branches of the present Legislature, the Senate by a majority and the House by 16. Both parties are sanguine of success.

PENNSYLVANIA.—At a special election in the 13th Congressional District of Pennsylvania held on the 5th inst., Mr. Pollock, (Whig) was elected by a majority of 872 to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Frick. The official vote was as follows:—

Pollock (Whig) 5376.
Snyder (Dem.) 4504.
Majority 872.

CONNECTICUT.—Of the members of the House chosen on the second trial, the Whigs have carried 7 and the Democrats 5. This makes the parties stand in the House, 104 Whigs and 83 Democrats.

MAINE.—Returns from 92 towns in the Seventh Congressional District, stand as follows:—

Cary, (Dem.) 5138.
Robinson (Whig) 4925.
All others 301.

Cary's majority 212.

Mr. Cary is elected, the returns to be heard from will not vary the present result.

IOWA.—An election was held in Iowa on the 1st inst., to take the sense of the people on the propriety of a state government.—In the Burlington district there was a majority of 84 for the convention, and the Hawk Eye is of opinion that the people have decided in favor of it.

U. S. Circuit Court—Boston—Wednesday.

In Bankruptcy.—Judge Sprague made a decision in bankruptcy yesterday, in a case involving about forty thousand dollars, which was argued several weeks ago. James Read and Horace Hall, the bankrupts, were corporators under the style of James Read & Co. Read lived in Boston and managed the business.—Hall lived in New Hampshire. On a settlement in 1833, it was found that the firm owed Hall \$25,000 for his share of the profits. He agreed to let the money remain in the firm and took a note for that sum, payable on demand with interest. There was also a further sum of \$14,938 43 due to Hall on the books, the same having become due on annual settlements since the note was given. His assignee claimed to recover these two sums from the joint estate, and the point was argued by William Gray, of Boston, and Judge Gilchrist of New Hampshire, in favor of the claim, and by P. W. Chandler against it.

Judge Sprague sustained the English doctrine, and decided that the claim could not be allowed, on the ground that the partnership property must go to pay the partnership debts, and vice versa;—and the assignee of the private estate could not prove a claim against the firm estate until all the firm debts had been paid. The claim was accordingly disallowed.—*Boston Post of Thursday.*

THE TEXAS TREATY.

Washington letters of the 15th inst. state positively that the Treaty would be sent to the Senate on Tuesday. The correspondent of the Boston Daily Advertiser says:—

The leading provisions of the Treaty of Annexation with Texas are, as I understand, as follows:—

The Treaty itself is brief, summary and explicit in its character, and it is said that the documents which are to accompany it are not voluminous.

The Treaty provides for no assumption of the debts of Texas beyond the amount of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands within the new territory, which are to be transferred to the United States.

The annexation is to take place in the first instance simply as a Territory of the United States, and not as a State.

The subject of slavery is to be left open, to be hereafter decided by Congress when the Territory shall ask permission for admission to the Union as an independent State. The existence of the institution of slavery to be decided by Congress.

The Treaty is to be ratified within thirty days by the United States Senate, in default of which it is to be no longer binding upon either of the negotiating parties.

I have given you this hasty abstract of the Texas treaty, of the entire correctness of which you may feel assured.

DUEL.—A duel, with a melancholy result, took place yesterday morning near the tobacco warehouses below the city, between Mr. Victor Castein and Mr. John Debuys, an orphan and adopted son of General Debuys. The weapons were double-barrelled fowling pieces, and the distance thirty paces. At the first fire, Mr. Castein was struck in the breast, the ball passing through his body, and he died instantaneously. The duel, as we learn, was occasioned by some difficulties which arose out of the late election.—Castein was much esteemed by those who were acquainted with him, and had he lived, would have been an ornament to society.

New Orleans Courier, April 6th.

TWENTY HEAD OF CATTLE BURNED.

The barn of Mr. Jacob Hake, in Manchester township, York County, Pa., was destroyed by fire on Friday night last, together with four horses, fifteen or twenty head of horned cattle, 400 bushels of grain and a large quantity of hay and straw.—Loss \$3,000.

ROCHESTER.—The publisher of the Rochester Directory states that the population of that city in March last was 11,589 white and 249 colored males, 11,489 white and 268 colored females.—Total 23,553, being an increase of 3355 since 1841.

Dreadful Occurrence.—Yesterday afternoon about 3 o'clock, while a young man named George H. Parker, was employed in nailing down the lid of a box, which contained percussion caps, at the store of Messrs John Parker & Co., No. 80 North Third street, an explosion of the contents took place from the concussion. In the box there were about 250,000 caps, and the report which they made was terrific. The ill-fated youth was mangled in a dreadful manner. The cap of his knee, which was resting upon the lid of the box, was blown off, and the flesh upwards and downwards, torn away. One of his eyes was put out and the sight of the other destroyed. In short, he was wounded in almost every part of his body. Drs. Jackson and Mutter were promptly called, but their efforts were unavailing, and at about five o'clock he expired in the greatest agony. Such was the force of the explosion, that the floor of the room in which it took place, as well as the roof, was damaged.

Phila. Forum, of Tuesday.

Distressing and Fatal Accident.—The northern part of the city was painfully excited this afternoon. A countryman who was going through Broadway with a heavy load of oats, lost one of his bags, and while picking it up his horses took fright and ran furiously through two or three streets, and after upsetting the wagon and leaving the load near the two Steeple Church, ran into Canal street and over two or three children, one of whom, a son of Richard L. Johnson, about eight years of age, was almost instantly killed. A little girl, daughter of Mr. Nelson, was badly but not fatally injured. *Albany Evening Journal.*

Another Fire in Hudson.—We have to record the occurrence of another fire in this city, which took place on Thursday morning last, a little after three o'clock. The City Hotel is now in ruins, and there remains no doubt but that the fire was the work of an incendiary, as when it was first discovered, the building was in flames in several different places. On Sunday, the 24th ult. it will be recollected that the roof and third story and a part of the kitchen of this Hotel, were destroyed by fire, since which time it had not been occupied by any family, but was undergoing repairs, and as there had been no fire or lights used in the building, it must have been set on fire.

The Hotel was a very large three story frame building, and was connected on the west by a block of wooden buildings, and on the east was only separated from a large wooden building by a narrow carriage way, but still there was only one small building adjoining, which was wholly destroyed, the other buildings escaping with a partial loss of the roof and some other damage.

Hudson Gazette.

DUEL.—A duel was fought at Bladenburgh, between Pierce Butler, the husband of Fanny Kemble, and Mr. Schott, who married Miss Willing. After two exchanges of shots, the parties were withdrawn. Mr. Schott was the challenger and it is said that the difficulty arose from domestic causes.

THE REV. JOHN DOWLING announced to his congregation, last Sunday, his acceptance of the unanimous call of the Berean Church, New York, to become their pastor. In parting with Mr. Dowling, his church lost a faithful, pious and enlightened pastor, and the public a citizen who has been active and foremost in every good work of benevolence and philanthropy. In his new and more enlarged sphere of usefulness, he will carry with him the good wishes of all who knew him here.—*Prov. Journal.*

The whole story of an iron box being discovered, containing a pedigree of the Legare family, is a hoax.

Brighton Market, Monday, April 15 Reported for the Boston Daily Advertiser.

At Market, 480 Beef Cattle, 40 pairs of Working Oxen, 500 Sheep, and 910 Swine.—140 Beef Cattle unsold.

PICES—Beef Cattle.—Prices have again declined, and we reduce our quotations. Extra \$6; first quality 4 50 a \$4 75; second quality \$4 a 4 50; third quality, 3 50 a \$4. Working Oxen.—Sales at 70, 78, 85, 83, and \$92.

Sheep.—From \$2 50 to 3 85, a few cosset Wethers 5 50 a \$6.

Swine.—Sales quick; lots to peddle at 5c for Doves and 6c for Barrows, old hogs 4, 4 1-2 and 5c. At retail 5 to 7c.

Weekly Almanac.

1844.	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon High	sets	Wet
20 Saturday,	5 16	9 58	3 10	9 53	
21 Sunday,	5 15	10 48	3 35	10 22	
22 Monday,	5 13	11 34	4 11	11	
23 Tuesday,	5 12	12 00	4 25	11 45	
24 Wednesday,	5 11	0 15	4 50	12 49	
25 Thursday,	5 9	0 50	5 13	1 38	
26 Friday,	5 8	1 23	5 32	2 26	
Moon first gr 25th d 3h 17m Afternoon.					

MARRIED.

In this town, on Tuesday evening, 9th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Hatfield, Mr. Stanley Wellman, of New York, to Miss Frances H. Reynolds, of this town.

On Wednesday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Hatfield, Mr. Wm. H. Bailey to Miss Mary Anna, daughter of Mr. Stephen Delois, all of this town.

On Thursday morning, by the same, Mr. Benjamin Pittman, of New Bedford, to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of the late Mr. Benjamin Hall, of this town.

On Thursday afternoon, by the same, Mr. Asa Head, to Miss Rachel Headly, all of Portsmouth, R. I.

In Portsmouth, on Sunday last, by the Rev. Mr. Coe, Mr. Edward Dow, of Fall River, (formerly of New Hampshire,) to Miss Sarah F., daughter of Mr. Andrew Almy, of Portsmouth, R. I.

DIED.

In this town on Wednesday afternoon 10th inst., George Mason, infant son of Mr. James C. Gould, aged 7 weeks and 5 days.

On Wednesday afternoon last, John T. infant son of John T. and Catherine Stanhope, aged 1 month.

At Portsmouth on Wednesday last, Mr. Preserved Fish, aged 59 years.

In Warren, on the 31 inst., Mr. Elisha Cornell, son of the late Mr. Wm. Cornell, aged 27 years.

In Providence, on the 10th inst., Abby D., wife of Gardner Feltus, aged 39 years.

Temperance Notice.

MR. BENJAMIN MONROE, will deliver a lecture on Temperance, at the Town Hall on Monday evening next, at 7 o'clock.

Health for the Sick.

For Bilious Fever, Jaundice, Colic, And that disease most diabolic, Dyspepsia named, whose vile oppression Is past description or expression— For all disorders whatsoever, For stomach, diaphragm, or liver, There's nothing so searching and so thorough, In ousting each one from its burrow, And purging nature of her ills, As PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS.

His Lozenges: COUGH, SORE & CORDIAL. Will save you from Pain's fiery ordeal. Asperient—antispasmodic—tonic. They cure diseases, acute, or chronic. Consumption, asthma, headache, quincy, Cholera, catarrh, worms, influenza, Attacked by PETERS' LOZENGES, Vanish like mist before the breeze! While rheumatism owns a master. In PETERS' HEALTH COMPELLING PLEASER! For Sale at No. 142 Thames Street by CHARLES N. TILLEY, Agent, Newport R. I.

Marine List.

Port of Newport.

ARRIVED.

SATURDAY, April 13th.
Sch'r Eril, Gardner, 4 days from Norfolk for Taunton; Thomas Fenner, Nickerson, in Providence, and Anabella, Hand, for Fall River, both for Philadelphia; Queen, Howland, for Providence for Baltimore.
Sloops Fairhaven, Joslin, and John, Barrough, in Providence for Albany; Juno, Sturgis, do for New York; Jane, Hall, do for Pawcatuck; Hector, Bashnell, for Fall River for Hartford; Constellation, Cortiell, in New London for Boston.
Sailed—Brig Joseph Ham Windsor, N.S.; Sch'r Cotton Plant, rippican; Joy, Boston; Jane, Bangor; Georgiana, Sandwich; Sloop Franklin, and Helen, New Bedford.

SUNDAY, April 14th.

Sch'r Mary Proctor, Doans, fm Edgarton for Cold Spring; James & Samuel, Milton, fm Philadelphia for Providence; Illinois, Dowd, fm Fall River for Philadelphia; Charles Lincoln, fm Taunton for New York; Pioneer, Presby, fm Taunton for do; Hornet, Paddiford fm do for Hartford.
Sloops Riens, Duffee, and Tecumseh, Childs, fm N York for Providence; Rising Sun, Presby, Taunton for Dartmouth; Oranment, Oaks, Prov. for New York; A M P, Brightman, do for Westport.
Sailed—Ship Elard, Bremen; Sch'r Anabella, Philadelphia; Sloop Jane, Pawcatuck; Hector, Hartford; Juno, N York; John, Albany.

MONDAY, April 15th.

Sch'r Sarah Young, Litchfield, fm Providence for Cohasset; Julia, Stone, fm do for Cutler; Fruitful Vine, Nye, fm Providence for Sandwich; Cicero, Nickerson, fm New Bedford for New York.
Sloop Emperor, Barlow, fm East Haddam for New Bedford.
Sailed—Brig Mentor, Calais; Sch'r Harriet, Hartford; Mary Proctor, Cold Spring; Pioneer, and Charles, New York; Thomas Fenner, and Illinois, Philadelphia; Queen, Baltimore; Sloop Oranment, New York; Fairhaven, Albany; Rising Sun, Dartmouth.

TUESDAY, April 16th.

Sch'r Mary, Crane, fm Fall River for Camden; Monitor, Besso, fm Wareham for New York.
Sloops Brantette, Smith, fm Fall River for Norwich; Hudson, Winslow, fm New Bedford for Providence; Mary Nickols, Spencer, fm Nantucket for Providence.—Spoke last evening, in Vineyard Sound, ship Henry, Brown, of and for Nantucket, from Pacific Ocean, with 1500 bbls sp. oil.

Sailed—Sch'r Cicero, New York; Julia, Cutler; Sarah Young, Cohasset; Fruitful Vine, Sandwich; Sloop A M P, Westport; Emperor, New Bedford.

WEDNESDAY, April 17th.

Brig Foster, Lancaster, fm Providence for Bangor.
Sch'r Cinderella, Coleman, fm Norfolk; Senator, Miller, fm Millstone Point.
Sch'r T. H. Thompson, Bishop, fm Philadelphia for Boston; Gen. Warren, Smart, fm Camden for Fall River; Hope & Susan, Thatcher, fm Bath for Providence.
Schoops Resolution, Welden, fm Dennis for Providence; Wm, Penn, Kelley, fm N York for New Bedford.

THURSDAY, April 18th.

Sch'r North Star, Wetherspoon, fm Norfolk for Boston; Navarro, Pearce, fm Hartford for New Bedford.

FRIDAY, April 19th.

Sch'r Erin, Gardner, fm Dighton for Norfolk.

Marine Memoranda.

Adv. at Mobile, 27th, Sch'r Shyluck, Mathews, for Newport, Fall River & Providence, to sail 5th inst.
Arr at New Orleans, 27th, Sch'r Van Bu.

ren, Babcock, from St. Marks.—28th, Convent, Reynolds, from Savannah.

Old 8th, Brig Robert Bruce, Gardner, for St. Jago.—In port, Brig Prince de Joinville, Gardner, for Havana, soon.—Sailed 5th, Sch'r Virginian, Finch, for Havana.

12th, Brig Malaga, Moison, Mobile; Sch'r Direct, Briggs, Baltimore.—Sailed 10th, Brig Gen. Cobb, Stewart, Montego Bay.

At St. Pierre, Martinique, 15th ult., Brig Henry, Bart, from Washington, NC.

At Ponce, PR, 22d ult., Brig Rowena, Williams, for Norfolk 30th.

Arr at Havana, 28th ult., Brig Albert, Pedrick, from Cabanas for this port.—24th, Brig Alexander, Stanley, from Frankfort, Me., via this port.

Arr at Charleston, 7th, Brig Anawon, Sway, from New Orleans, via St. Augustine.

Old at Mobile, 20th, Ship Halcynn, Littlefield, Liverpool.—Arr 1st, Ship St. Lawrence, Chase, Liverpool.

Arr at Apalachicola, prev. to 30th ult., Sch'r Massasoit, Draper, from Havana.

Spoken April 10, lat 30 35, lon 74 50, Sch'r Virginian, Finch, for Savannah for Havana.

Spoken, April 4th, lat 27 33, lon 75 35, brig Good Hope, fm Newport for Havana.

Brig Albert, (of Boston,) Pedrick, from Havana for Newport, R. I., with 331 bbls molasses, put into Savannah, eve of 8th inst. in distress. In a gale which commenced 2d inst. and continued until 4th, the A shipped a sea which started a bolt, broke the upper rudder brace, sprung the rudder head, and caused her to leak 1000 to 1500 strokes per hour, and compelled her to make the nearest port.—During the gale was obliged to stave some of her cargo.

Brig Tacon, Almy, arr at Havana 31st ult, from this port.

Sch'r Franklin Green, Wylie, arr at Charleston, 13th, West Indies.

WHEELERS.

IF A letter received in town, from Capt. Peabody of brig HELEN, of this port, reports her at St. Vincent Jan. 3d, 4 mos. out, with 103 bbls sp. oil.

For Newport & Providence.

FARE 50 CENTS.

The Steamer
LOLAS,
CAPT. R. F. WOOLSEY.

Will leave Newport and Providence as follows, until further notice: Leave Providence—Every Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, at 10 A. M.

Returning—Leave Newport same days as above, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

On Sundays the Lolos will leave Providence at 8 o'clock a. m. and Newport at 4 o'clock p. m.

67 Freight of all descriptions taken at a less price than on any other conveyance.

Newport April 20.

REGULAR MAIL LINE.

FOR NEW YORK.

Via Stonington Railroad Daily, Sundays Excepted.

On and after Monday, April 23d the boats will run as follows:—

The RHODE ISLAND, Capt. Thayer, Monday, Wednesday and Friday. The MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. Comstock, Tuesday, Thursday & Saturday.

WM. COMSTOCK, Agent.

April 20.

Newport Exchange Bank.

THE annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank for the choice of directors, will be held at the banking room on MONDAY May 6th, at 3 o'clock, P. M. A dividend has been declared payable on or after the 6th of May.

JOHN STERNES, Cashier.

April 20, 1844.—3w.

CHEAP

LACES.

For sale by H. SESSIONS.

April 20.

TO LET.

(And possession given the 1st of May.) The house next north of Nathaniel S. Ruggles, now occupied by Capt. William V. Taylor. For terms apply to RICHARD K. RANDOLPH.

April 20

RIBBONS

At a very low price, at April 20.] H. SESSIONS'

Flower SEED.

A Good Assortment of Flower Seed of last years growth. Just received and for sale by CHARLES N. TILLEY.

No. 142 Thames st.

Also, a few Green House Plants and Dahlias. If Trees, Rose Bushes, and Garden Plants can be had at short notice on application as above.

Newport, April 20.

STRAINER CLOTH.

Strong Thread Strainer Cloth, at April 20.] H. SESSIONS.

FOR SALE,

50 BUSHELS clean SEED

BARLEY of the first quality.

Apply to J. D. NORTHAM.

April 20.

A variety of Articles for Boys wear, at H. SESSIONS' April 20.

Auctions.

Cows For Sale.

Will be sold at Public Auction on WEDNESDAY May 1st, 10 o'clock a. m. if fair, if not the next fair day at the farm of Isaac E. Howland, in Jamesons:



15 LIKELY COWS and CALVES. Sales positive and conditions of the time and place of sale.

CHARLES H. ELDERED, Auc'r. Jamestown, April 13, 1844

Court of Probate, Little Compton, April 8.

A T this Court an instrument of writing purporting to be the last will and testament of

HANNAH HEAD,

late of Little Compton deceased, was presented for examination and approval.

It is ORDERED, that the same be received and the consideration thereof be referred to a Court of Probate to be holden at the Town Hall, in said Little Compton on the second Monday of MAY next, at one o'clock, p. m., and that previous notice be given by publishing a copy of this order three successive weeks in the Newport Mercury, for all persons interested to appear at said time and place and be heard.

A true copy, witness OTIS WILBOR, Probate Clerk.

Court of Probate, Little Compton, April 8th.

A T this Court an instrument in writing purporting to be the last will and testament of

COMFORT TAYLOR,

late of Little Compton, dec.

It is ORDERED, that the same be received and the consideration thereof be referred to a Court of Probate to be holden at the Town Hall in said Little Compton on the second Monday of MAY next, at one o'clock, p. m., and that previous notice be given by publishing a copy of this Order, three several times in the Newport Mercury, for all persons interested to appear at said time and place and be heard.

A true copy, witness OTIS WILBOR, Probate Clerk.

Court of Probate, Little Compton, April 8th.

WHEREAS the Administrator appointed on the estate of

SYLVESTER GIFFORD,

late of Little Compton, dec., March 11, 1844, having declined said appointment.

ORDERED, that notice be given for the Appointment of an Administrator with the Will annexed on said estate at a court of Probate to be held at the Town Hall in said Little Compton, on the 2d Monday of May next at 1 o'clock, p. m., and that previous notice be given by publishing a copy of this Order three successive weeks in the Newport Mercury, for all persons interested to appear at said time and place and be heard.

A true copy—witness OTIS WILBOR, Probate Clerk.

HATS & CAPS,



CHEAPER than can be bought at any Grocery or Cheap Store in town; among which are Beaver, Nutria and Mole Skin Hats. Glazed Caps 33 cents. Boys Velvet Caps 42 cents; other articles in proportion, at the CHEAP Hat and Cap Store, next door north of Messrs W. B. & E. J. Swan's, and nearly opposite the Post Office.

April 13—3w.

SHIP WM LEE.

NINE and one half shares or Eightieths of said ship for sale as she came from sea, now lying at Clark's wharf. Apply to JOHN STEVENS.

Newport, April 13, 1844.

DR. CALLUP,

Regrets that he has been unavoidably prevented from returning as soon as he had intended, and hopes for the indulgence of his patients, with the assurance that a part of his time has been employed in making improvements and procuring materials for their benefit. He is now enabled to fabricate artificial teeth in blocks, or full sets, with coloured gums, and parts of jaw if required, at short notice, more beautiful and truer to nature and at lower prices than has ever before been offered in Newport of equal quality. [April 13.]

Linnæan

Botanic Garden

AND

Nursery.—Late Prince's,

Flushing, L. I. near New York

THE new Descriptive Catalogue, not only of Fruit, but also of Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, and Plants, cultivated and for sale at this ancient and celebrated Nursery, (known as Prince's) and by the above title for nearly fifty years.)

WITH DIRECTIONS FOR THEIR CULTURE, may be had gratis on application to the New Proprietors by mail, post paid, or to Charles N. Tilley, No. 142 Thames street, Newport, R. I., by whom orders will be received.

The collection at this establishment is unrivalled, and prices generally very much reduced; and the proprietors flatter themselves that the Catalogue will be found to surpass in extent of information and usefulness, any thing of the kind ever before presented to the public; and to be worthy of a permanent place in the library of the Horticulturist. Orders will be promptly executed.

POETRY.

Dwellings of the Poor.

BY MRS. JAMES GRAY.

Are they not lowly cottages,
With moss and flowers o'er-grown,
And little gardens circling them,
Like an enchanted zone?
Do not sweet blossoms incense breathe
Into the very door,
And early roses gaily wreath
The tiny casements o'er?

Do they not lie in fertile vales,
Far from the world of care,
With silver streamlets wandering by,
And health upon the air?
Does not the little wild bird love
To build beneath their eaves,
And her young brood first learn to move
Amidst their sheltering leaves?

And o'er the sloping hills of green,
That wall each valley round,
Do not the Sabbath bells ring out
With glad, though solemn sound?
And where, beneath a quiet sky,
The drooping willows wave,
Does not the church tower's shadow lie
Upon the poor man's grave?

And have not these fair dwellings store
Of fitting habitants,
A simple people, free from care,
With few and simple wants;
And happy children born to die
Upon the same dear soil,
And crowned with flowers, even while they
ply
Their light and cheerful toil?

Oh, did not visions such as these
Fill many a kindly heart,
How in the poor man's lot could we
Take such a careless part?
Rich man! put by those thoughts that rise
Like the fond dreams of youth,
And nerve thine heart, and clear thine eyes,
To look upon the truth.

Go to the crowded city—search
Through narrow lane and street;
And say how many scenes like these
It is thy lot to meet.
Here are no flowers, no merry birds,
The poor man's heart to cheer,
No gardens gay, few pleasant words
To greet thine eager ear.

Come to this chamber, close and dim
Its stifling atmosphere,
And see those pale slight girls who ply
The busy needle here.
All day, and oh how oft all night,
With hot and trembling hands,
These poor ones labor for the mite
Their weary lot commands!

Yes, scenes like these will meet thee
Still,
And sadder things than these;
Vice in its naked hideousness,
Pale famine, fell disease,
Shalt thou, with virtue's lofty brow,
The poor man's errors blame?
No—thank the Almighty's grace that thou
Art not the very same.

There may be dwellings of the poor
Decked like a fairy scene;
But these, assure thy inmost heart,
Are 'few and far between.'
Then put away the selfishness
The sloth that thou hast known,
And make the poor man's deep distress
A something of thine own.

Seek then, the dwellings of the poor;
Thy kind and soothing words
May reach some heart, and wake a tone
Of gladness 'midst its chords.
And strive with an unwearied strife,
Whose efforts ne'er may cease,
To open in the poor man's life
Some spring of hope and peace.

A Chronological Account of all material Occurrences from the first settlement of RHODE ISLAND.

1748.

At the Annual Election on the first
Wednesday of May, the following persons
were elected officers.

William Greene, Governor.

Wm. Ellery, Deputy Governor.

Assistants.

Peter Bours, Stephen Brownell,

Abraham Redwood, Robert Lawton,

John Gardner, William Richmond,

Robert Gibbs, Daniel Coggeshall,

William Barton, Jeffrey Watson,

Thomas Ward, Secretary.

Daniel Uppike, Attorney General.

Thomas Richardson, Treasurer.

In consequence of news having been
received, that the belligerent powers had
agreed on preliminaries of Peace, the
Colony sloop "Tartar" on her return to
port, was laid up and her crew discharged.
Preliminaries of Peace, were signed at
Aix-la-Chapelle in April.

The General Assembly at the Oct.
session ordered the sloop "Tartar" and her
armament to be sold at Auction:—she
was a vessel of about 150 tons, with 12
carriage guns and 100 men, she had ren-
dered great service during the war by
guarding the coast and conveying troops.
[Two of her guns were placed at the bot-
tom of the pavement, leading to the State
House, where they remained until four
or five years since, when they were re-
moved to the Fountain in Washington
square where they now remain.]

It was estimated that New England
and New York had expended in this War
over one million sterling.

The Assembly ordered a Highway to
be laid out from the Town Beach across
the neck of land to Sachuest neck.

This year a Census of the Colony
was taken, and the number of inhabitants
found to amount to 34,128 of which 29,
755 were White and 4373 Blacks & In-

dians. The town of Newport contained
4640 and Providence 3452.

Rev. John Callender,* Pastor of the
first Baptist Church in Newport and Au-
thor of the Century Sermon, died on the
26th January 1748 aged 42 years.

* Rev. John Callender was born in Boston,
Mass. in 1706.—At the age of 13 he entered
Harvard College, where he received the ben-
efit of Mr. Lielie's donation. He graduated
in 1723 and in the same year, he was baptized
on a profession of faith, and united with the
first Baptist Church in Boston of which his
uncle the Rev. Elias Callender was pastor.—
He was licensed to preach by this Church in
1727.—In 1728 he received and accepted a call
from Baptist Church in Swansea, to supply
their pulpit, where he continued until Feb.
1730.—Soon after he received a request from
the first Baptist Church in Newport to become
their pastor, he accepted the invitation and
was ordained on the 13th Oct 1731.—Mr.
Callender continued the faithful and beloved
pastor of this church and congregation, till
his disease.

Soon after his settlement at Newport he
became a member of a literary and philoso-
phical society established in that place. The so-
ciety was select and some of its members
were men of great intellectual power—one of
its objects was the collection of valuable
books.

Apart from his ordinary employment and
influence as a minister of the gospel, Mr. Cal-
lender acted an important part in relation to
the more general and public interests of the
town and Colony. In civil matters he was
much consulted, and frequent and honorable
mention of his name appears on the records
of the town.

In 1739 he published a historical discourse
on the civil and religious affairs of the Colony
of Rhode Island, from the first settlement in
1638 to the end of the first century, usually
known by the name of the "Century Sermon."
This is the only history of the Colony, which
has been written, and is an enduring monument
to the talent and piety of its author.

The same year, he published a sermon
preached at the ordination of the Rev. Mr.
Condy over the Baptist Church in Boston.

In 1741 he published a sermon on the ad-
vantages of early religion, preached to a so-
ciety of young men at Newport.

In 1745, he published a discourse occa-
sioned by the death of the Rev. Nathaniel
Clay Pastor of the first Congregational Church
in Newport.

Mr. Callender collected many papers rela-
ting to the history of the Baptist denomination
in this country, which were used by the Rev.
W. Backus in his Church History of New
England.

He died on the 26th of January 1748, after
a long and painful illness in the 42d year of
his age, leaving a wife and six children to
lament their loss.

There is a fine original portrait of Mr. Cal-
lender in existence which it is supposed was
one executed by Smibert, for the collection
of Henry Collins, Esq.—it belonged to the
late Henry Bull Esq. and is now in possession
of his family. His remains were interred
in the common burying ground at New-
port, where a few years after, some of his
friends and associates erected a tomb stone to
his memory, on which is the following inscrip-
tion, composed by Dr. Thomas Mottait, a cele-
brated Scotch physician, who then resided in
Newport.

"CONFIDENT OF AWAKING HERE REPOSETH
JOHN CALLENDER;
Of very excellent endowments from nature,
And of an accomplished education,
Improved by application in the wide circle
Of the more polite arts and useful sciences.
From motives of conscience and grace
He dedicated himself to the immediate service
Of God.

In which he was distinguished as a shining
And very burning light by a true and faithful
Ministry of seventeen years in the 1st Baptist
Church of Rhode Island; where the purity
And evangelical simplicity of his doctrine,
Confirmed and embellished by the virtuous and
Devout tenor of his own life,

Endeared him to his flock, and justly
Consolidated the esteem, love and reverence of
All the wise, worthy and good.
Much humility, benevolence and charity
Breathed in his conversation, discourses and
writings.

Which were all pertinent, reasonable and
Useful. He was regretted by all, honored
By his friends; and deeply deplored by a wife
And numerous issue.

He died,

In the forty-second year of his age,

January 26, 1748;

Having struggled through the vale of life
In adversity, much sickness and pain.

With fortitude, dignity and elevation of soul,
Worthy of the Philosopher, Christian and
Divine."

Female Delicacy.

Above every other feature which ad-
orns the female character, delicacy
stands foremost within the province of
good taste. Not that delicacy which is
perpetually in quest of something to be
ashamed of, which makes merit of a
blush, and simper at the false construc-
tion its own ingenuity has put on an in-
nocent remark: this spurious kind of
delicacy is as far removed from good
taste as from good feeling and good
sense; but the high-minded delicacy
which maintains its pure and undeviating
walk alike amongst women as in the so-
ciety of men, which shrinks from no ne-
cessary duty, and can speak when required,
with seriousness and kindness, of things
at which it would be ashamed to smile
or blush; that delicacy which knows how
to confer a benefit without wounding the
feeling of another, and which understands
also how and when to receive one: that
delicacy which can give alms without
display, and advice without assumption;
and which pains not the most humble and
susceptible being in creation.—Selected.

Bathing in the Dead Sea.

The correspondent of the New York
American gives the following notice of a
visit to this standing problem in the na-
tural history of the Holy Land. The gen-
tlemen of the party determined to test
the reported buoyancy of the water by
personal experience.

They state, that where the water was
five feet deep they were so buoyed up
that they could only touch the bottom
with their toes. Advancing to where the
water was six inches deeper, their feet
were suddenly taken from under them
and they were thrown in a horizontal

position on the water. They could not
maintain a perpendicular position without
using some effort. They then swam to
where the water was extremely deep,
and endeavored to sink, which they found
impossible, even with some effort to do.
They could walk in the water equally
as well as on land, with their head,
entirely above the surface. They found
that they could sit and converse as easy
as on a divan. A strong breeze came on
from the south, and with it a heavy swell.
They described the sensation produced
by this riding on the sea, without a vessel
or a plank under them as very singular.
One of them had never before ventured
beyond his depth in water; while here
he was enabled, without the least sense
of danger, to go any distance from the
land. They became convinced that what
had been said respecting the great specific
gravity and buoyancy of the water of the
Dead Sea is entirely correct.

Agricultural.



"LUCK."—IN TRANSPLANTING TREES.
Under proper circumstances, every one
tree of a numberless myriad, may be made
to start out with precisely the certainty,
they would have done, remaining in their
original locality.

These circumstances are,—so taking
them up, as to retain some fine roots;
and so locating them once, that they shall,
somehow or other come in contact with
moisture. The latter is the great secret
of preserving life, where there is any fine
root; and it is a circumstance that may
always be supplied, if the tree is worth
the trouble. If not, it was not worth
setting.

I never lose a tree, ordinarily speaking;
and for this reason, I never set, without
flooding the roots with water, that the
loose earth may be made compact around,
as before, and a ready conductor of that
moisture which is the medium of com-
munication for the soil nutrition.

This is a vital matter and too little
thought of. Loose earth will not conduct
moisture to refresh the tree; at least, but
in feeble quantities, and while the small
roots are few.

Hence the necessity of a compensative.
I do it by profuse wash at setting; and
ever afterwards, as I find the ground
getting dry around it. No tree can
live in dry dust, except as having had
time to send down its 'tap root,' or water
suckers into the moist earth below. If
a tree was worth setting, it is worth thus
taking care of; and when so cherished,
need never fail.

Something is gained, too, in spreading
old litter about the roots to keep the sun
off, and the moisture from evaporating.
And we have saved the life of many a
doubtful tree by shielding the body from
the scorching sun, the first summer. Thus
with protection and that water nourish-
ment, which is at every one's control
(and which he can always furnish), better
than lose his tree, we say there is no
need of losing any one, that has any
roots.

As to the time we have always found
the spring, just previous to the opening
bud, the best. Then there is a lively ac-
tion in the sap, sending out quick tendrils
in leaf and root, leaving, what I suppose
to be important in the case, the least
possible time between a state of thrift in
one place, and growth and thrift in an-
other. But we can transplant trees every
summer month with proportional shad-
ing and watering.

One word more upon the eternal sub-
ject of grafting. I am satisfied that all
the main, uppermost branches of every
tree, may with safety, and should be cut
off and grafted at the same time. The
conservative, or reserve branches for
keeping up vigor in the tree, should be
the lower, small, less monopolising ones,
and these cropped, during summer, as
often as putting out monopolising shoots.
The truth is, the whole force of the
stock should be turned into the scions as
soon as well underweigh; and there is
no trouble about "winter killing" which
would not lie in the opposite case, or
which would not be remedied by early
cropping or stripping off the leaves. The
first, vigorous thrift of the season, suc-
ceeding grafting, is immensely impor-
tant to the perfect formation of the point.

Marine and Fire Insurance

THE AMERICAN INSURANCE COM-
PANY, Providence, R. I. continue to
insure against Loss or Damage by Fire, on
Cotton, Woolen, and other Manufactures,
Building and Merchandise, and also against
MARINE RISKS, on favorable terms.—
The capital stock is

\$150,000.

All paid in and well invested.—Directors
elected June 6th, 1842:—

William Rhodes, Solomon Townsend,
Wilbur Kelly, Tully D. Bowen,
Robert R. Stafford, Nathaniel Bishop,
Amos D. Smith, George S. Rathbone,
Resolved Waterman, Caleb Harris and
Shubael Hutchings, Jabez Bullock,
Ebenzer Kelley.

Persons wishing for Insurance are requested
to direct their applications (which should be
accompanied with a particular description of
the property) per mail, to the resident and
Secretary of the Company, and the same will
meet with prompt attention.

Applications for Insurance may be made
in Newport to George Bowen, Agent.

WILLIAM RHODES, President.
ALEX. O. PECK, Sec'y, Providence, R. I.
American Insurance Co's Office, July 14, 1842.

Great Saving to Gentlemen.

THOMAS KEESING,

Tailor, Scourer & Renovator,

FROM LONDON. LQ

No. 143 Thames st., Newport.

Would respectfully invite the attention of
the gentlemen of Newport to his very su-
perior method of cleansing, renovating and
repairing garments of every description
from his long practice in Europe he is en-
abled to work on a plan different from any
ever yet tried, those who encourage him
will meet with the utmost satisfaction.—
Garments that are tattered, when done will
entirely baffle observation. T. K. guaran-
tees perfect extraction of Paint, Tar, Ink
and Stains of every description from dark
or light clothing as well as to restore a
fresh appearance to such parts where the
nap has been worn off, in fact to render
gentlemen's Clothing apparently worthless,
valuable. T. K. moreover assures the
public from his peculiar style of workman-
ship the most fastidious in dress will find
respectability of appearance, it being at all
times difficult to distinguish his renovated
garments from new.

Merino, Curtains, Table and Chair cov-
ers cleaned, one trial will prove the fact.—
The utmost value given for gentlemen's
left off clothing.
March 9,—ly.

SPENCER'S

Pills, Syrup, and Plaster.

THE numerous proofs daily received
of the utility of SPENCER'S VEG-
ETABLE PILLS, not only from profes-
sional men, but also from individuals,
previously unknown to the proprietor,
many of them guardians and instructors
of youth, who speak from personal know-
ledge, together with the rapid sale, com-
pletely satisfies him that he has not been
deceived. Those recommendations have
fully sustained it as a certain cure for the
headache, as also a sure remedy for many
other complaints it used according to the
directions which accompany them.

For sale by MARY TILLEY, No. 49
Spring street.

NEWPORT

DYE-HOUSE.

John H. Clegg

SILK, COTTON, and WOOLLEN DYER.

WOULD respectfully inform his
friends and the public, that he
has taken the DYE HOUSE, formerly oc-
cupied by J. Viner, situated in Tanner
street, where he is prepared to dye and
finish at 10 days notice in the best man-
ner, the following articles, viz:

Broadcloths,	Silks,
Cassimeres,	Crapes,
Merinos,	Sattins,
Circassians,	Pongees,
Bombazines,	Hosiery
Gloves	&c. &c.

Also, permanent colors on carpet yarns
merino, circassian, bombazine, and crape
dresses; gentlemen's woolen garments,
such as dress, frock and great coats, sur-
touts, vests, and pantaloons—died and pres-
erved without ripping.

He will also clean gentlemen's woolen
garments of every description, in a neat
style—merino and Cashmere shawls clean-
ed and whitened, without injury to the bor-
der—carpets and woolen table cloths clean-
ed also.

All articles left at the Dye House in
Tanner Street, or the following Agents
will receive prompt attention.—Mrs. Ann
Eddy, next north of the Perry
Factory. A. M. Thomas, Wickford, John
Hedley, Portsmouth.

February 19, 1842.



UNTIL further notice the Mail stage will
leave Providence for Warren, Bristol and
Newport, every morning (Sundays excepted)
at nine o'clock P. M., and arrive in Newport
at two o'clock P. M. A Mail stage will also
leave Newport for Providence via Bristol and
Warren, at 5 o'clock, A. M. and arrive in
Providence at 2 o'clock P. M. In time to take
the Stonington Jrs for New York, the cars
for Boston, and the Stages for Woonsocket and
Covebury. This is the most direct and ex-
pedition Stage route between Providence and
Newport, and passengers taking this line may
rest assured that every attention will be paid
to render the ride as comfortable as possible.
The coaches are in good order—good horses
and careful and obliging drivers. There is
now a new horseboat at Bristol Ferry which
makes the crossing much more expeditious and
pleasant than formerly.

Extra horses and coaches furnished in
either place at short notice.
Books kept in Providence at the Manufac-
turers and Franklin Hotels; at Coles in War-
ren, Jones' in Bristol, and at Hazard's and
Townsend's in Newport.

G. R. KINNICUTT, Providence, } Pro-
S. MASON, Jr. Warren } pri-
JOHADWICK, Bristol } etors.
JOHN G. WEAVER, Newport, }
Oct. 22, 1842.

RHODE ISLAND COAL

Of the First Quality.

NOW for sale on Chase's Wharf, at
prices heretofore unknown in these
parts, those that want good and cheap Fuel,
call upon

ISAIAH BURDICK, Agent.

Newport, Dec. 16.

TO LET

And Immediate Possession given.

THE HOUSE at the north end of
Thames Street, adjoining the
House of Wm. Stevens.

ALSO

A House in Middletown, on the Farm of
the subscriber, pleasantly situated on the
West Road. For terms apply to

STEPHEN T. NORTHAM.

April 16,

ADVICE GRATIS.

Important news to the Sick and Afflicted.

Mrs. Winchester,

Doctress, may be consulted at her resi-
dence,

Patients who are incapable from infirmity
of attending personally upon the Doctress,
can by sending a correct statement of their
case, be told whether they are curable or
not, such as consumptive complaints, coughs,
inflammation, weakness in the digest, kidney
complaints, piles, shortness of breath, asth-
ma, rheumatism, chronic and inflammatory,
nervous complaints, scrofula humors, salt
rheum, erysipelas, phlegmatic complaints,
bleeding at the lungs, loss of appetite, hu-
mors in the blood, ulcers, bilious disorders,
fever and age, yellow fever, female com-
plaints, worms of different kinds, fever
sores, deafness, and other similar diseases.

CERTIFICATES.

Thomaston, April 20, 1843.

This is to certify that I came under the
care of Mrs Winchester, after having been
given over by two Physicians with the
yellow fever and fever and ague, and much
swollen, and in five weeks I was restored to
good health by taking her medicine.

JOHN LEAVEY.

Plymouth, Sept 28th, 1842.

This is to certify that I came under the
care of Mrs Winchester, after having been
given over by my physician; he told me I
was in a consumption and there was no
help for me; but after taking her medicine
three weeks I was restored to good health.

SAMUEL A. SNOW.

Fall River, February 20, 1843.

I came under the care of Mrs Winches-
ter with weakness and a bad humor in the
blood, and female complaints; I had been;
to several physicians and could get no help
after taking her medicine four weeks I was
restored to good health.

PHEBE BLACK.

Plymouth, Oct 15, 1843.

This is to certify that I came under the
care of Mrs Winchester with a bad humor
in the blood and the diarrhoea; I had several
physicians, they told me there was no
help for me; after taking her medicine two
weeks I was restored to my health.

CHARLES SANDERS.

Fall River, March 13, 1844

This is to certify that I had three fever
sores on my leg that had been standing 4
years, and a bad humor in my blood. I
came under Mrs Winchester's care and in
four weeks my leg was well.

WILLIAM H. MASON.

Fall River, Feb. 16, 1843.

This is to certify that I came under the
care of Mrs Winchester with a bad humor
and weakness in the blood, and had been
unable to work for one year; after taking
her medicine six weeks I can say I am in
good health.

ELMIRA SHERMAN.

Dartmouth, Aug 12th, 1842.

I came under the care of Mrs Winches-
ter after my physician had given me over
in a consumption, and for three weeks they
did not expect my life; after taking her
medicine, I was soon restored to health and
am able to do my work.

RHODA SMITH.

Mrs. W. is now in Newport, and expects
to be here the most part of the summer,
and can be seen at Mrs. Fish's boarding
House.

April 13-15.

Executor's Notice.

THE subscriber hereby gives notice
that he has been appointed Execu-
tor of the last will and testament of

GEORGE BROWN,

late of Little Compton, dec., and has ac-
cepted of said trust and qualified himself
according to law. He therefore requests
all the debtors and creditors of said es-
tate to make settlement with him without
delay.

HUMPHREY BROWN, Executor.

Little Compton, March 11.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE subscriber hereby gives notice that
he has been appointed by the Court of
Probate of the town of Newport, adminis-
trator on the estate of

ABIGAIL CASTOFF widow, and on the

estate of CHARLES CASTOFF, Mariner,

both late of Newport, dec.

and has given bond according to law. All
persons having demands against either of
said estates are requested to present them,
and all persons indebted to make immediate
payment to

CLARKE BURDICK, Adm'r.

Newport, March 16.

Executor's Notice.

THE subscriber hereby gives notice,
that he has been appointed Execu-
tor of the last will and testament of

NOAH SHAW,

late of Little Compton, dec., and has ac-
cepted of said trust and has qualified him-
self according to law. He therefore re-
quests all the debtors and creditors of
said estate to make settlement with him
without delay.

DAVID SHAW, Executor.

Little Compton, March 11.

GUARDIAN'S NOTICE.

THE undersigned, being the legally ap-
pointed Guardian of the person and es-
tate of

WILLIAM C. BOWEN,

cautions all persons against trusting his said
ward, who is by law rendered incapable of
contracting debts.